The

TNA NEWS

John Amos
Coin World
Box 150
Sidney, Ohio

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

of

TEXAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ANA 36980

JUNE, 1965

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TNA NEWS

TEXAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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FLOYD E. COVILL

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In looking over the membership of T.N.A., it is hard to believe that an organization as large and alive as this one is, could have neglected one particular part of itself so badly. I was amazed to discover that we have only about twenty junior members. This is almost unbelievable. This also means that less than one chapter member club out of each four has a junior T.N.A. member on its roster.

It is hard to believe, isn't it? I know I couldn't believe it until I had rechecked my figures. What are we adults doing to our hobby? If we let it continue in the same vein, it will cease to exist through attrition.

Our last youth chairman recommended that we drop our youth program, simply because there were not enough members to support any program that she tried to promote. I personally feel that this would be a poor ending for so important a part of our organization.

Louis Goodwin, Odessa Coin Club president and District Two Governor, has come up with the idea of giving a junior membership to T.N.A. as an attendance prize at each monthly meeting. This idea must of course be handled on a selective basis, since many of our juniors have no desire to be active T.N.A. members. I believe that if the adult members of each club would get behind this idea, we could build up our junior membership to where we could be proud of it instead of ashamed of it.

Holland Wallace, our present youth program chairman, needs some material to work with. It is very difficult to conduct a statewide program with only 20 members. This new program will be presented to the governing board for approval within the next few weeks. Let's all get behind the drive and see if we can't get him some members to work with.

There is one bright side on the membership list though. I hear rumors that some of our new officers and governors are really bringing in the new members. Congratulations to them. Now if they will just try a little harder and get us some new juniors.

✧ ✧ ✧

Who Was The First Bank Note Counterfeiter?

According to an 1862 booklet by W. L. Ormsby, it was Richard William Vaughan, who produced 20 counterfeit notes of the Bank of England in 1758.

For having "startled London with his novel crime," Vaughan was hanged.

The intricate art of die making and coining process is described in the second of a series written especially for the TNA News by V. J. Van Cleave on the background and function of the seven Mints of the United States.

Coining Process Is A Specialized Art

By V. J. Van Cleave
Richardson, Texas

The minting of coins has seen many changes and improvements, just as have most manufacturing processes, and improvements continue as technology advances. Many of the improvements have been worked out by mint employees themselves, since the process is such a specialized one, and they deserve credit for their ingenuity and zeal.

The first step in coin manufacture is the mixing of the alloy — ninety per cent silver and ten per cent copper perhaps, as in the case of our present silver coins. The most intriguing question of the day is: What alloy will be the next to be used by the United States as a result of the increasing demand for silver?)

After being mixed in the proper proportions, the molten metal is poured into large slabs and then wire brushed to clean the surface. Improper mixing can result in "copper nickels" and other "offbeat" coins. The slabs are passed time and again between two large rollers until the desired thickness is reached — something like clothes going through a wringer.

The stamping out of the coin blanks or planchets is the next step. One might think of rolling cooky dough to the right thickness, then employing a cooky cutter to form the cookies. If your cutter came down in the wrong place and cut an arc out of one of the already formed cookies, you would have a "clipped planchet." Which explains why the coin collector is interested in the minting process—he wants to know how mint errors happen, how genuine coins are made as an aid in detecting counterfeits, how varieties occur, etc.

After the planchets have been stamped out, the scrap is salvaged while the planchets are passed over a sieve which allows the imperfect speciments and scraps to fall through. The good ones then are heated and allowed to cool slowly (annealed) in order to soften them for the impression to be made by the dies. They go then into a tumbler which tumbles them over and over. They acquire a polish by rubbing against each other, then are washed and dried. Next is the "upsetting" which gives them a raised edge.

Weighing of the planchets to eliminate underweight or overweight ones is followed by visual inspection so that virtually all imperfect blanks

are eliminated before the climax of the minting procedure, the actual striking of the coin. In the modern coining press, the planchet is mechanically placed above the bottom die, the die moves down carrying the planchet with it so that it is encircled by the collar, the top die then descends to impress the planchet with a design on both sides, the bottom die rises to eject the coin, and the process is repeated with the next blank.

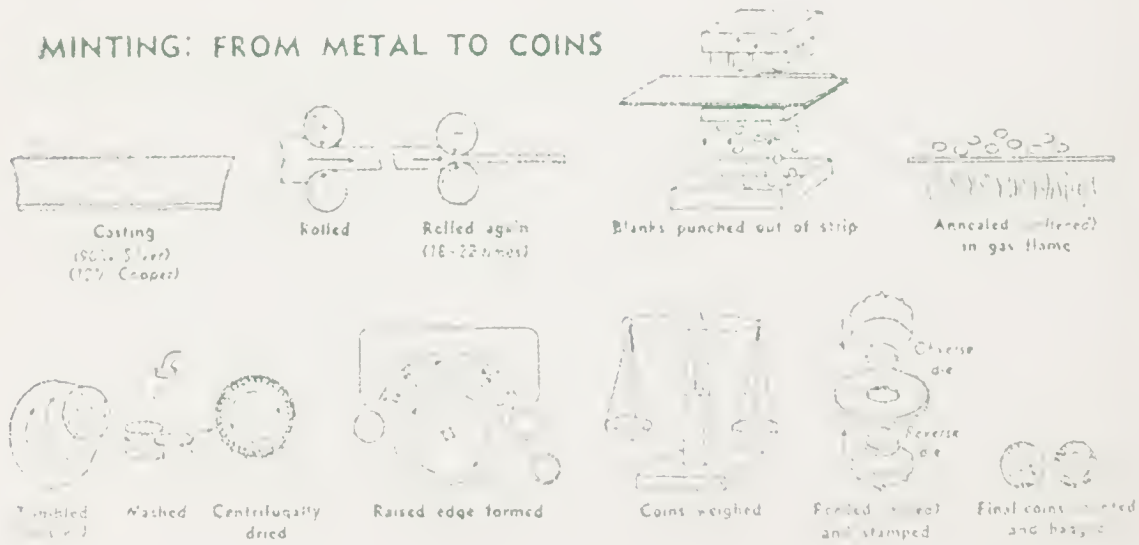
Here, let us pause to go into the making of dies in detail. The making of dies in ancient Greece was a long and arduous job, with the design being cut by hand in intaglio (sunk in rather than in relief.) The stress and strain of striking coins soon caused the dies to crack and break. Others then had to be laboriously prepared. Eventually, some ingenious individual hit on preparing a die in relief (a hub) and using this to strike a die. But with metallurgy in its infancy and faced with the necessity of keeping the die as hard as possible, it was impossible to strike the entire design. So the die cutter struck all of the design that he could, usually the central portion, then finished cutting the die by hand.

The coining process regressed during the Dark Ages. Dies were crudely made by the use of punches. For example, the die maker would have a punch for the numeral one, a punch for the numeral two, a punch for the letter "a," etc. So the medieval artisan took his punches and struck the numerals, the decorative designs, the portrait, and other parts of the design. This action survives today in the punching of the "D" into the dies to be used at the Denver mint.

Even after the invention of the screw press, full use still could not be made of the hubbing process. Just as in the actual striking of the coins and in the rolling of the sheets of metal, the coiner just did not have sufficient force at his disposal until the advent of steam power.

In the early days at the Philadelphia mint, the workers made the dies as best they could. For example they might use one "hub" to strike the portrait, another to strike the encircling stars, and then punch in the dates—with any further necessary work done by hand. The expense and work involved led the mint to use the dies as long as possible, leading to many coins with die breaks and to the practice of striking coins with the preceding year's date (shades of 1965!).

The present procedure for die



making is as follows: The design to be used must be selected first, of course. Some countries hold competitions with different artists submitting their conceptions—Canada is doing this at present—and a prize is awarded the winning submission. A more common practice is for mint personnel to make several designs, with one being eventually chosen. In some instances, coins are actually made in order to select one for eventual use. These pieces are called patterns.

After the design has been selected, it is sculpted in modeling wax, then formed in plaster and finally electroplated in copper and nickel. This model, which is six to eight times larger than the eventual die, is employed with a Janvier reducing machine to reproduce the design in soft steel. The steel is hardened and fashioned into the master hub.

With limited mintaage, working dies could be made from the hub, but with today's tremendous mint runs it is necessary to carry the process further. From the master hub is made a master die. Working hubs are made and working dies, which do the actual striking, are made from them. In the process, there must be several strikes in each transfer of the design because of the hardness of the metal, though it is annealed after each strike. A slight misalignment between strikes resulted in the 1955 double die cent.

The final steps in coin production consist of inspection, counting and bagging. In the United States, these bags are sewed straight across like a sack of flour.

You can make a tour of either mint but write first for hours and other information.

For more details on the minting process "How United States Coins Are Made" by Walter Thompson and "Counterfeit, Misstruck and Unofficial U.S. Coins" by Don Taxay are books on the subject.

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from the librarian

T.N.A. Memorial Library

Wally Gilmore

Box 74, Westaco, Texas 78596

Beginning with the July Issue of the TNA News, Louis R. Goodwin of Odessa and M. D. Turner of San Benito, members of the library committee, will alternate in reviewing books which are available through the T.N.A. Memorial Library. The committee hopes to interest more members to take advantage of this growing part of our organization.

The film "A Trip Through The Denver Mint" donated to the library by South Texas clubs is scheduled to be shown by seven clubs so far; and we have had seven requests to borrow books.

Please add the following to your library list:

DONOR: Mrs. Margo Russell, Sidney, Ohio, (2 each):

Basic Knowledge for the Coin Collector by Ed Neuce.

Coin Collecting For Fun and Profit by the Editors of Coin World.

Guide to Coins by the Editors of Coin World.

PURCHASES: (From Library Fund):

Select Numismatic Bibliography by Elvira Clain-Stefanelli.

The Coins of the Mexican Revolution, 1910-1917 by Neil S. Utberg. (Two)

Have you made hotel reservations?

ANA 1965 Convention

Shamrock Hilton Hotel, Houston

The Federal Reserve System -

Its purposes and functions play an important role in the land of economics . . . .

By Miriam Gilmore,
Weslaco, Texas

Have you ever seen $250,000 go up in smoke and end up in ashes? A shocking and heart-breaking thought to a numismatist but it really happens in a Federal Reserve Bank.

We were recently privileged to tour the San Antonio, Texas branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas as the guest of Alvin E. Russell, assistant cashier and a veteran of 42 year with Reserve banking. The San Antonio branch is one of three attached to the Dallas Federal, Eleventh District, with the others being located at Houston and El Paso.

Tuesdays are "burning days" at the San Antonio branch where approximately $250,000 in United States currency are destroyed by fire each week in the large basement furnace. All residue is sifted into huge barrels and if even a corner of a bill escaped the burning operation, it must be destroyed by single match burning. You will note that we specified U.S. currency; another method is used for final destruction of Federal Reserve Notes which we will describe later.

Alvin E. Russell, assistant cashier of the San Antonio, Texas branch of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank, has been with the Federal System for over 40 years. He is also a teacher of economics in the School of Banking conducted once a week.

Why do thy do this? We know through daily financial contacts, paper money becomes worn, torn or mutilated — the life of a dollar bill is six months. As it arrives from member banks each day, it is counted, sorted and re-wrapped ready to be shipped to other banks requiring ready cash for their customers. Old and worn currency is retired from circulation at the same time.

Let us study the Federal System—its purposes and functions so as coin collectors we may better understand the why and how of our money.

The Federal Reserve System, created by an Act of Congress in 1913, is the central banking system of the U.S., a wholesale house for money. It is referred to as the "banker's bank." It is subject to the control of Congress and operated in the public interest. It is not under the U.S. Treasury Department, but is a separate and independent institution.

The prime purpose of the Federal System is to make possible a steady flow of credit and money that will promote orderly economic growth

and a stable dollar on the market. The 1913 Federal Reserve Act established the system as a direct result of several years of study and the report of a National Monetary Commission appointed by Congress under President Woodrow Wilson following a severe monetary panic in 1907. It was designed as a solution to the national monetary problems and gave the nation control of its money for the first time.

The System is comprised of 12 districts with 24 branch facilities to better serve the nation's economy. District 12 geographically covers the most territory (see map.) The districts were originally laid out by convenience of bus and rail connections. All Nationally chartered banks must belong and any State bank may apply for membership if it meets the strict requirements. At the present time about 45 per cent of all banks in the U.S. are members, and they account for nearly 85 per cent of total bank resources. (Texas, as of June 30, 1964 had the most banks of any state with 1119. We do not have a figure as to how many are F.R.B. members. Nevada has the least banks of any state—only eight.)

The major activities of the Federal Reserve banks is to participate in the development and execution of credit and monetary policies of the nation, hold deposits of member banks, known as reserve accounts; make loans to member banks, and assist in collection of checks; transfer funds from one area to another; examine member banks and assemble, analyze, and distribute economic and banking data, act as the Fiscal Agent for the U.S., and distribute currency and coins as needed by member banks.

A Board of Governors guides the System with headquarters in Washington, D.C. Seven members appointed by the President of the U.S., and confirmed by the Senate, make up the board and each serves a term of 14 years with the term of one governor expiring every two years. Members cannot be re-appointed after completing a full term.

Serving under the Board is the open market committee composed of the seven governors and five regional bank presidents. The committee is charged with the responsibility of buying and selling U.S. government securities for the System to either increase or decrease reserves of the country, a measure to help curb inflation or depression.

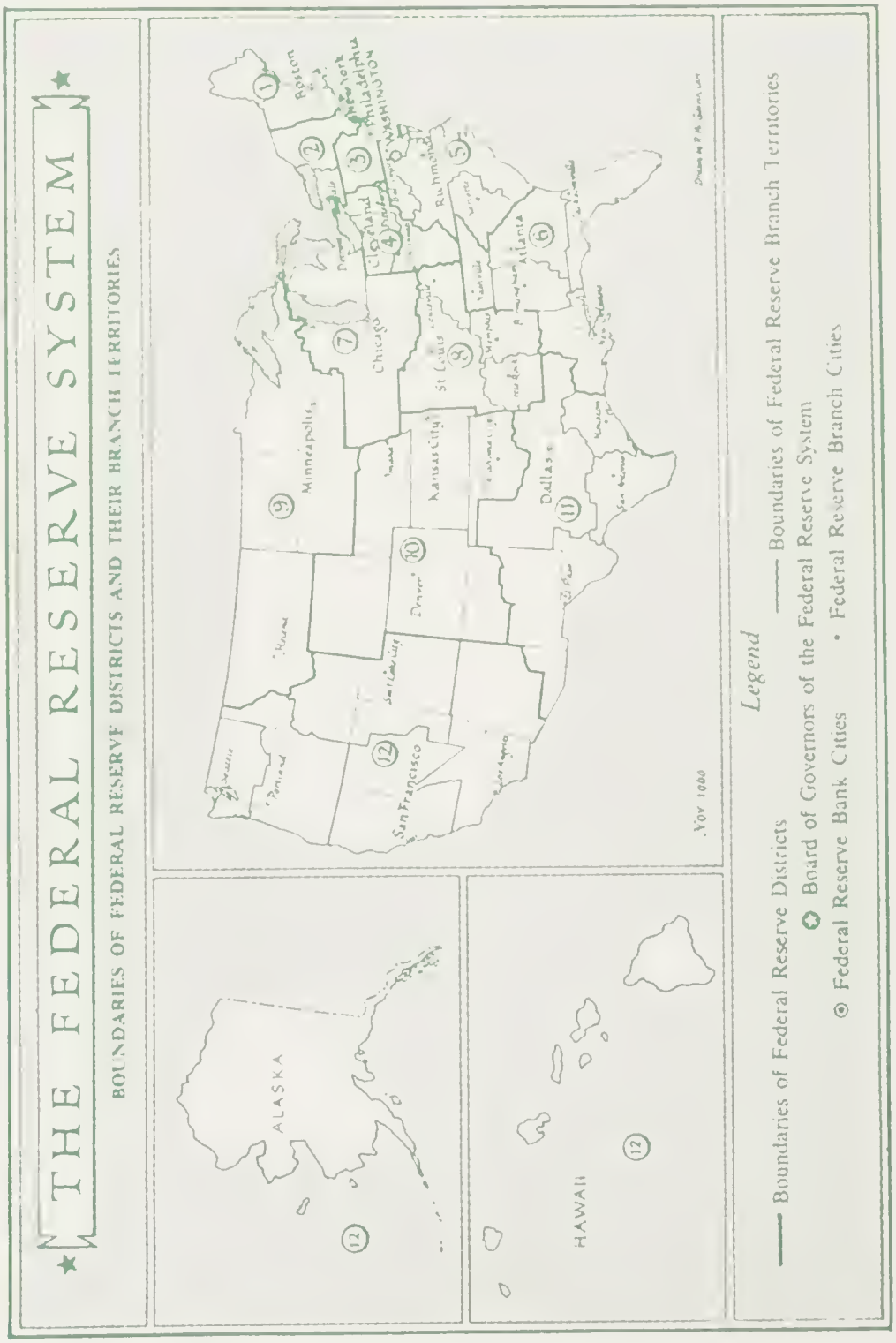
The Federal advisory council, also serving under the Board, is made up of a representative from each Federal Reserve district, totaling 12 members. The Council confers with the Board of Governors and makes advisory recommendations.

Each member bank is required to subscribe to six per cent of its own

The barrel of ashes represents millions of dollars in U.S. government issued currency which is burned in weekly stages by the Federal Reserve Bank branch in San Antonio. The temperature of the huge furnace reaches 200 degrees fahrenheit.

capital and certified surplus. (To date, member banks have been required to pay in only three per cent.) Income for the Reserve banks is derived from interest from loans to member banks and the interest on U.S. government securities owned by the Reserve banks. Expenses are met through the interest earned and any excess is paid to the U.S. Treasury.

The power to issue Federal Reserve currency notes is one of the bank's most unique characteristics. These notes are backed by at least 25 per cent in gold certificates and 75 per cent in U.S. government se-



curities or eligible commercial paper. As a matter of record, all but a very small part of the gold stored at Fort Knox, Kentucky, is owned by the Federal Reserve. The balance is owned by the U.S. government.

The three-hour tour, conducted by the distinguished Mr. Russell, carried us through the entire operation of the San Antonio Reserve branch, which represents a small carbon copy of the fantastic financial set-up our country enjoys. From the very beginning of the tour, one can see that any idea of a robbery would be impossible. Armed guards placed behind bullet-proof doors, and other security measures placed at strategic points watching every move one makes, would thwart any attempt. The Federal Bureau of Investigation was charged with drawing up the security system for the Reserve banks.

Member banks at times have an excess of money on hand so it is sent to the Federal Reserve for deposit to their account. This money, as it comes in, is counted and in the department of currency, is sorted condition-wise. All worn or torn bills are set aside for ultimate destruction. Workers at the counting and sorting machines are so skilled they can detect immediately a counterfeit by the feel — sort of a seventh sense or intuition. From $30 to $40 in counterfeit bills comes through the San Antonio branch weekly.

If you are one of the unfortunate ones to receive a counterfeit bill, you must notify the Secret Service immediately, do not attempt to return it to the passer nor allow it to be transferred to a third party. If it can be proven that you knowingly passed it on to someone, you are considered as guilty as the counterfeiter.

The Federal Reserve banks have the authority to destroy any currency issued by the U.S. government—gold certificates, large sized notes, old bills, which to a collector would be valuable items—all go into the furnace on burning days. We can only imagine how many complete currency collections have gone up in smoke!

Notes issued by the Federal System must be handled in another way. Worn bills are stacked, punched with an identifying mutilation mark and then cut in half horizontally. The lower half of the bills are returned to Washington headquarters first; then weeks later, the upper half. Insurance premiums become less expensive that way. The bills are checked out as to Serial number, etc., and then destroyed by burning.

Replacing the worn bills are new, crisp notes, printed in the U.S. government office, which are sent by cargo plane to the Reserve banks — but this does not mean that it is money yet as we know it. It is stored in huge shelved cages, with a combination lock requiring two persons to open, until a member bank requests a specific amount to be sent for conducting necessary business. Up until that time, though, it is just a commodity on a shelf not circulating money.

When paper money has been partially destroyed — what is it worth? If you have one-half of a torn bill, it is worth just exactly half. If you have two-fifths to three-fifths of a bill, it is still worth half. If you have two-fifths or less, it is worth nothing; but if three-fifths or more of a bill remains, it has full value.

One way to redeem full value for a partially or nearly totally destroyed bill is to present proof in the form of an affidavit, stating that the remainder of the bill is totally destroyed. But a word of caution — the Federal penitentiary is over-crowded with persons filing claims for more

than one part of a bill!

Is there a law against the photographing of coins or any type of money? No, if the photos are to be used for news stories or educational features; it is well within the law—provided they are in a reduced size or over-size. However, there is a law against photographing paper money for advertising purposes.

Coins arriving at the branch banks are counted and culled — mutilated coins and slugs are removed and returned to the member bank sending them in. That is one of the reasons your local bank sometimes refuses to accept mutilated coins. However, they are allowed to send in an accumulation to the Mint to melt for bullion. There is no legal penalty to keep persons from mutilating coins nor is there any law prohibiting anyone from melting coins!

Coins are issued from the Denver Mint and arrive in San Antonio by large vans heavily guarded. Quarters and halves (even though millions of Kennedy halves have been minted) seem to be the shortest items to obtain and keep on hand for member banks. I have received one Kennedy half dollar in change since they were first coined in February, 1964. Where are they?

Speculators and investors have contributed greatly to the coin shortage which our nation has been undergoing; so the Federal Reserve banks have taken steps to halt some of the hoarding. Newly minted coins are mixed with circulated ones before leaving the Reserves for member banks. Those of you who have invested in coins "by the bag" hoping for a quick return, it would be advisable to open your "mint sealed" bags and see what is in them!

Banking reaches back into history 2000 years to the ancient Babylonian civilization; the Greek temples served as the first safety deposit vaults; the Romans carried on banking through money-changers; all made history leading up to the gigantic and important financial institutions we take for granted today.

To give a complete story on the Federal Reserve Bank's operation would require several articles; so we have touched only lightly on a few phases. In subsequent issues, we will try to cover other services of the Federal System. In the meantime, visit one near you; it is well worth a trip — no matter how far.

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T.N.A. LIBRARY RECEIVES FILM

Clarence P. Davis is shown presenting the film "A Trip Through The Denver Mint" to the T.N.A. Memorial Library for use by member clubs at the awards' breakfast held during the seventh convention of the Texas Numismatic Association at Corpus Christi.

The Liberty Coin Club of Corpus Christi initiated the drive for funds to purchase the film and donating a total of $52. Other clubs assisting with the donations were the Harlingen Coin Club, $25; Corpus Christi and Willacy County Coin Clubs, $10 each; Kingsville Coin Club, $6; and Victoria Coin Club, $5.

Seven requests to use the film are on file with the T.N.A. librarian and will be filled as quickly as possible.

THE GREAT HOBBY — Part One of a talk given by Mrs. Margo Russell, Sidney, Ohio, at the T.N.A. convention educational forum held in Corpus Christi. The TNA News is re-printing it in two parts.

Good evening, my dear Texas friends. Thank you for inviting me to be with you for what I consider one of the outstanding Conventions in the United States by one of the liveliest organizations, and for sharing, in a small way, in your activities. I have belonged to the Texas Numismatic Association, heart and soul, since my first visit with you several years ago. But the spiritual was not enough, so now I am literally a TNA member. I can now stand up and be counted! I am one of you, and proud of it! I am also proud to be sharing this program tonight with such a distinguished scholar and gentleman as Clyde Hubbard. I needn't tell you, they don't come any finer!

Once upon a time, long, long ago, when I was a teen-ager, we played a kind of a whimsical card game, originating, according to the more fanciful and more romantic in our crowd, with the gypsies.

We sat around a table, divided a deck of cards into six equal stacks, and labeled each stack in this manner. The Past, The Present, The Future, What You Do Expect, What You Don't Expect and Your Wish.

By mingling what we knew about our subjects with more than a dash of imagination and the fey of the Irish we could devise some startling analyses of our friends who never failed to be spellbound at the uncanny revelations.

I cannot reveal uncanny things here tonight, nor will you be spellbound I fear, but I would like to don my handkerchief, affix a large looped earring, and while our Romany friends stir restlessly in their graves, try to "read" our great hobby—its past, its present, its future. Incidentally, you probably know the gypsies are great coin collectors, especially gold coins, and take beautiful specimens to the grave with them.

I will try to touch upon what we do expect, what we don't expect and our wish for our great hobby.

Our observations here tonight are based on our experience as executive editor of Coin World where we must, in essence, keep our finger on the pulse of the hobby. Our desk is piled high with communications from

MRS. MARGO RUSSELL

coast to coast, around the world. The telephones ring, our friends stop by, and have trouble finding us for a moment. We've been so busy at Coin World, riding herd on the world's largest hobby publication, we can't find time to erect a sign in front of the building. But please stop and see us. Everybody in town knows where we are locaated.

THE PAST: Just now, I feel, "by popular demand," as they say at the neighborhood movie houses, is the history of American numismatics emerging, perhaps only in bits and pieces, but in forms available for study by the eager, garden variety of coin collector, bless him! Folks are beginning to want to know the history of their hobby.

Our great hobby may be older than the third century, but it has been a fleeting moment in history since it belonged chiefly to the elite, to royalty with their great wealth, sweeping into the coin room in purple and ermine.

True, the scholar and the curator wrote deep books, painstakingly printed and illustrated, and assembled historic collections, but the hobby was encased in an ivory tower.

Continental coin dealers were scholars, honored and revered, with mantles handed down from father to son. Years of study at the university and a long apprenticeship preceded participation in a family coin firm. One of the most interesting examples of numismatic art hangs in an office suite at Stack's in New York City — an oil painting depicting a coin dealer of the early Renaissance, I believe, displaying his wares at a table.

Stories of early coin collectors are fascinating as they emerge, one by one. Some are gory, too. I recall two French brothers, each so intent upon completing his collection, that he murdered the other to keep him from completing a deal for some coins. In those days, the family prepared each other for burial, but the hapless murderer was found out when the coffin slipped down a flight of stairs, flew open and revealed the murdered corpse, a knife in his back!

I could spend hours reading of numismatics of yesteryear—and always I emerge with a pearl. For example, the ancient were known to study coins under magnification — but what do you suppose they used? Droplets of water on the coin! There were no glasses for this purpose in those days!

Earlier this month, Don Taxay told his audience at the Professional Numismatists Guild's Educational Forum in Chicago, counterfeiting was so rampant in Siam the shop-keepers trained the great apes to check the coins. The huge animals would tuck a coin under their thick lips, suck meditatively, and if it had a bitter taste of base metal, the ape would hurl it across the room. The good coins had a good taste, and the ape would gently drop the good coins into a basket.

We need not wonder why our founding fathers did not devote long hours to the hobby of coin collecting. They were too busy with self-preservation and carving a nation out of a wilderness.

We all know the story that Martha Washington gave her silver tea service to be melted for our first coins, and that George Washington, who lived near the Mint in Philadelphia, made frequent trips there to check the progress of coinage.

But even when the time came for cultural awakening in the United States, numismatic studies were neglected, and there is little to be found concerning coin collecting during the first half of the 19th century.

There was much activity in other area of art in the intellectually hun-

any nation, education was foremost in the minds of the country's leaders but numismatics seemed to stand still.

It is believed that there were about 200 coin collectors in the United States in the year 1850. Coins became a business in a minute way in mid-1850's when several people became full or part-time dealers.

There were some coin collectors during those early years, and they assembled valuable collections, but there was no broad public interest. There was actually no reason for the public to be interested.

Joseph J. Mickley, a wealthy Philadelphia piano manufacturer, was one of the early collectors. He began his hobby in 1823 in this way: He decided to find a coin of his birth year—a 1799 cent. He heard these coins were rare, and so he asked his friends to help him. One found a 1798 cent in fine condition, so this was the first in the now-famous Mickley collection. Mr. Mickley didn't have the cent he wanted, but something else important had happened—his collecting instincts were aroused.

One story which must be incorrect but it that Mr. Mickley never did find that elusive cent. The reason I say it must not be true is the fact that in 1867 Mr. Mickley was robbed of approximately $16,000 worth of coins (yes, even in those days) and he immediately decided to sell the rest of his coins at public auction.

That sale catalog lists a cent of 1799 in "very fine indeed, having been but little in circulation, one of the best ever offered for sale, the rarest of American cents."

C. Wyllys Betts bought the coin for $32. The 1798 cent, the first coin in Mickley's collection, brought $3.50. A 1793 cent sold for $110.

The first coin dealer to receive recognition in this country is Edward Cogan of New York. He came to this country in 1853 from England and settled in Philadelphia to deal in books and pictures. One of his friends, a good Irishman called Ryan, sold Cogan an electrotype Washington cent of 1792, yes, they had them then for 25 cents.

Cogan displayed it as a conservation piece, and one of his friends offered him 50 cents for it. Ryan told Cogan an 1815 cent would be worth at least five dollars, and there was a growing demand for United States cents. Cogan began immediately collecting a complete set, beginning with 1793.

He was an avid collector until 1858 when he realized that he should sell his duplicates. Soon he began spending more and more of his time dealing in coins. When he retired in 1880 his official title was "The Father of the Coin Trade in America."

The period from 1850 to 1860 saw a number of significant changes in the American monetary system, and the beginning of a large scale public interest in numismatics. The two facets are related—gold was discovered in California in 1848, and market values of gold and silver were changed.

From 1844 silver was flowing from the country at an alarming rate; exporters of coin were keeping the worst coins at home and sending the best pieces abroad. Much of the silver currency in use by 1851 was seriously underweight, and much of the coinage was of foreign manufacture and not controlled by the American government.

I could spend a long, long time here describing the monetary difficulties of our government and the attempts to solve them down through the years. May I urge you, if you are not fully aware of this fact of our [illegible] history, to find the time to

study it in light of what is happening today and in the light of the old saying, "History repeats itself."

At any rate our forefathers were forced to look at their coins more carefully in the turbulent days because a succession of changes demonetized a large segment of the older coinage. This, together with man's natural curiosity and collecting instinct, gave coin collecting wonderful stimulation.

A direct outgrowth of this resurgence of interest was the first numismatic organization of national importance — the American Numismatic Society was founded in 1858.

We must not overlook the fact that the United States Mint at Philadelphia was forming a famous collection in the 1840's and 1850's — this collection is now at the Smithsonian Institution's new Hall of Monetary History and Medallic Art.

By 1860 there were several other coin societies and more coin dealers. Medals of George Washington, Lafayette, Benjamin Franklin and Admiral Vernon became popular. You could buy a choice 1793 large cent for from $5 to $10, but scarce Washington medals sometimes reached the $500 mark.

Collectors increased in number and knowledge. There were fakes, then, too, and grading was the subject of much discussion, just as it is now. The American Numismatic Association was formed in 1891 — The Numismatist which began publication in 1888 was declared the official A.N.A. publication.

Mint mark collecting became popular, the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago furnished some outstanding numismatic material and there were coin sale displays, dealers, collectors and museums took part at the fair.

By the early 1900's American collectors began to like all material—from colonial coins to gold issues. Rarities merged, coins were considered a good investment, but coins as a business was still in it infancy.

Commemoratves were responsible for the maturity of coin collecting from the early depression days (1934) through 1955. Wayte Raymond's Standard Catalogue began in the 1930's to join the only other reference books up to this period of widespread distribution — the J. W. Scott catalogs and the Gutiag Brothers catalogs.

The Whitman Publishing Company produced its first "penny" boards in the 1930's. Dealer B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth spent thousands of dollars each year on his "Star Rare Coin Encyclopedia," publicity, advertising and a coast-to-coast radio program. The Numismatic Scrapbook was born during this period, in 1935.

Along came the "Guide Book of the United States Coins," the famous Whitman Publishing Company contribution to our hobby. Coin prices spiraled. Numismatic News started in Iola, Wisconsin. I am proud to be a colleague of Ed Rochette, its executive editor, here with us this evening.

Our research has disclosed many, many other publications along the way — The Coin and Stamp, a periodical published in 1892 by J. B. Breeding of San Antonio. There was a Coin and Stamp Journal in Chicago in 1865, another in Kansas City and New York in 1875 and 1876. In 1877 the Coin and Stamp Journal of New York was called "fearless and independent." The same publication was also printed in Meriden, Conn., in 1868. The Coin Journal was published as recently as 1960 here in Texas. A predecessor by the same name appeared in the East in 1878. We learned that Harper's Magazine published "Coins in America" in

1860.

Most of us in this room have lived the modern history of coin collecting and its exciting developments, we have records on 2,223 coin clubs and over 5,000 dealers, which brings us to—

THE PRESENT: In our time, in this decade, Coin World was born during National Coin Week, in 1960. You will please pardon a small degree of professional pride, overshadowed, believe me, by deep humility and realization of responsibility, that our "baby" has had such phenomenal growth. The fact that Coin World has grown to nearly 200,000 circulation in five years, we believe, is a good barometer of the good health of our hobby. Our sister publication, World Coins, now in its second year, has nearly 12,000 paid subscribers. Cab's Coin Collector shares honors with us in the soaring 60's. It came into existence in April 1961—a publication that reflects its fine publisher, Cab Atkins.

It is my conviction that this may be one of the most eventful years yet in American numismatics. It is a certainty there will be major changes in our coinage. The oft-delayed Treasury Department recommendation is about to be presented to Congress (we hear the date April 15) and believe me, it is a well-kept secret, this recommendation.

My dear friend, Eva Adams, Director of the Mint will say: "There's lots going around here but nothing for release."

We know there have been months of tests for metals, for coining properties of these metals. The new coins must be hard to counterfeit, fit the sophisticated equipment of vendition to avoid disaster in this area, easy to strike and have a good psychological impact to discourage that old bug-a-boo Gresham's Law—when the good money is driven out by the bad. Quite a chore, isn't it?

It is almost a forgone conclusion that the silver content in our coins will be reduced. Eva Adams has been quoted as saying there is no doubt of the need for a change in the content of coins.

Silver producers cry that we must keep silver in coins for historical, psychological and intrinsic value, that it protects from counterfeiting, that we can't upset the vending machines.

The silver users want silver eliminated entirely from our coins. John B. Stevens, a spokesman for the Silver Users Association, said in New York March 18 "there is every reason to believe that outstanding high silver content coins will disappear for speculative purposes if silver bloc proposals to Congress for 30 per cent silver content in our coins were to become law.

He says if the government can "capture" the high content coins now in circulation and melt them down to make reduced silver content coins, then silver could be within the realm of possibility.

But, he asked, will the public permit the coins to be captured and melted down to make silver coins of a lower content? He points out that if silver certificates are redeemed as $4.00 per ounce silver price, the metal content of present silver coins are worth three times their face value. Naturally, Mr. Stevens has a slanted point of view. He is chairman of the executive committee of the Silver Users Association, whose members account for approximately 75 per cent of all silver consumed in the United States.

He fears that the coin shortage will hurt the vending industry worse than conversion problems to a new type of coinage.

I do know the vending people have been carefully consulted during

(Continued on Page 23)

EIGHT REALES OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO – 1823-1897. – Part One of a talk given by Clyde Hubbard, Mexico City, at the T.N.A. convention educational forum held in Corpus Christi. The TNA News is reprinting it in two parts.

In colonial times, Mexico's mines produced fabulous quantities of silver, contributing to the abundance of coins which circulated throughout the world. The so-called Pillar dollars and bust-type dollars were universally respected because of their consistently high silver content. Although the war of independence from 1810 to 1821 reduced the output of mines from 27 millions of pesos per year in the late colonial period to 5 millions per year in the early republican period, the new governments continued to strike coins of high quality. As we will see this policy led to the ready acceptance of the Republican 8 Reales during the nineteenth century.

After independence from Spain in 1821 Mexico was for a brief period, an empire under Augustin Itúrbide. In 1823 the new Republic was formed and the first Republican coins were struck in Mexico City. The first pieces of eight bear an eagle in profile and the legend REPUBLICA MEXICANA on what is officially known as the obverse. The reverse has the liberty cap and rays below which are SR for 8 Reales, the mintmark, date, assayer's initials and the fineness expressed in terms of dineros and granos.

Reduced to terms more familiar to us the fineness is slightly over 902 thousandths — or more than 90 percent silver. The 8 Reales of Mexico should weigh around 27 grams — give or take a quarter of a gram. If it weighs less than 26 grams the coin is pretty definitely counterfeit.

In the entire 75-year period in which the Republican 8 Reales were struck in Mexico, there were only two basic designs. The first type, the profile or hook-necked eagle, was struck in three mints only, Mexico in 1823 and 1824, Durango in 1824, and Guanajuato in 1824 and 1825. Although the design was very beautiful it was modified to show the eagle facing. At the same time the cap and rays were changed slightly. The eagle in profile appeared again in the twentieth century and is the type used on present-day coins of Mexico.

With the exception of a few patterns, all 8 Reales of Mexico have

CLYDE HUBBARD

milled edges. The milled edge of the Republican coins differs considerably from its colonial and imperial predecessors. Instead of rectangles, circles and squares, we have curved lines and dots. I have seen only one coin with a colonial edge. That was an 8 Reales 1823 of Mexico.

The new Republican authorities borrowed heavily from colonial experience, including the denominations 8 Reales, 4 Reales, 2 Reales, 1 Real and 1/2 Real. The word "reale," incidentally, does not exist. Real means royal. You know the expression "Camino Real" which we translate freely as the King's Highway.

At first glance the 8 Reales of the Republic of Mexico look more or less alike. They all have the eagle on one side and the cap and rays on the other side. Actually, there is a tremendous number of varieties making this series one of the most fascinating on Mexican numismatics.

In the first place, the 8 Reales pieces were struck by a total of 14 mints several of which operated at the same time. All 14 mints, however, never operated simultaneously. Why were there so many mints? The main reason for starting branch mints was to convert metal from nearby mines into colonial money, to be put into circulation locally. Transportation of bullion was expensive and at times dangerous. Furthermore, the laws at different times forbade the sale of silver in bullion form. Conversion of metal to coins near the mines also made it easier to collect taxes on precious metals.

The mints that operated the fewest number of years were Estado de Mexico, Catorce and Guadalupe y Calvo. Coins from these mints are scarce and expensive. Mints producing the greatest number of coins were Zacatecas, Guanajuato and Mexico, followed by Durango and San Luis Potosi. A lesser amount of coinage came from mints in Alamos, Chihuahua, Culiacan, Guadalajara, Hermosillo and Oaxaca.

A complete collection of 8 Reales by date and mint only would total approximately 633 pieces. Other varieties including assayer's initials, mint mark variations, etc., total about 121 pieces. Overdates give us about 85 pieces more. It can be said that a complete collection of 8 Reales of the Republic of Mexico would total not less than 840 pieces. This does not include minor die varieties which are numerous. For example, I have counted as many as 20 distinct die varieties for 8 Reales struck in San Luis Potosi mint for the year 1863!

So far as I know, a complete collection does not exist even by date and mint. I have been collecting Mexican coins actively during the past 17 years and still need many Republican 8 Reales to complete this part of my collection. The Bank of Mexico has perhaps the finest collection and even they lack numerous pieces of 8. If you are in Mexico do not fail to see this collection which is on exhibit and open to the public.

Why should it be so difficult to find all these coins? The main reason that some are so scarce is the fact that they had a high silver content which made it profitable to melt them. This practice started almost immediately after the coins were struck and continues to the present day.

U. S. Mint figures record the fact that the greater part of the silver for mint operations between 1840 and 1850 came from Mexican pieces of 8. The intrinsic value of these coins was in many cases more than one U.S. dollar so it paid the owners to have them melted down for a gain of 1 to 8 percent. At that time the Chihuahua mint produced the fewest pieces but of the highest quality silver. It paid people to sort

coins by mints to obtain a greater gain by the melting process. This explains why the early coins of Chihuahua are so difficult to find.

We must point out one basic difference between coinage in the U.S. and coinage in Mexico. With one exception, every U.S. coin struck from 1793 to date is still legal tender. The one exception is the trade dollar which John William has termed in his book about the subject: "America's only unknown, unwanted coin."

On the other hand, Mexico's coins are periodically demonetized and removed from circulation to end up in the melting pot. Just a few weeks ago I saw a photograph in COIN WORLD of a scene in a West German mint where Mexico pesos of the .720 variety were being melted to coin German marks.

The Mexican mint itself has melted down literally hundreds of tons of Mexican coins which were no longer legal tender. The mint report for the year 1927 shows a startling figure which will bring tears to the eyes of any numismatist — 9,286 kilos of pure silver was obtained from colonial coins melted, which means that more than 10 tons of coins disappeared into the melting pot. In addition, more than 40,000 kilos of pure silver was obtained from other Mexican coins melted. So in just one year 110,000 pounds of coins were melted by the Mexico City mint.

The silver industry of Mexico has also made deep inroads into the supplies of coined money. Coins have been converted into rings, bracelets, trays, teapots, pitchers, serving dishes, trinkets, etc., etc. Until recently, the 8 Reales pieces of the last century formed the bulk of the supply of silver used for these purposes in Mexico. We used to go through 4 to 5 thousand pieces at a time in the exchange houses looking for the better pieces. This is no longer the case. Republican 8 Reales still come into numismatic channels but in greatly reduced quantities. They usually come from one of two sources: Buried hoards or collections. Mexico's building boom has brought to light many a buried hoard of coins, particularly of the Republican 8 Reales.

Banks never did enjoy the confidence of the Mexican people in the nineteenth century. They preferred to trust an adobe wall, a garden, or a spot under some boards of the living room. To make a deposit required forethought. To make a withdrawal, take a shovel or hammer in hand. The chaotic conditions prevailing at the time probably made this the best system, and you and I would have hidden our money had we lived then. The invasions of Mexico in 1847 and again in the 1860's also sent large quantities of coined money underground or into hiding. Some of the hoards found recently in Mexico date from this period. To Be Continued . . .

Missouri Rites Held For R. L. Gilmore

Funeral services for Roy L. Gilmore, father of W. K. (Wally) Gilmore, Weslaco, were held in Trenton, Mo., May 12. Mr. Gilmore passed away on May 10.

Mr. Gilmore was a retired railroad inspector and had visited Texas many times.

Other survivors include the wife, Jennie, daughter, Mrs. Gordon McInnis Brownsville, Tex.; another son, L. V., Trenton; eight grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren. He was 74.

FOUR WAYS TO COLLECT – Coins, Paper Money and Medals. Based on a talk by Matt Rothert of Camden, Ark., first vice-president of the American Numismatic Assn., as presented at the group brunch during the recent seventh convention of Texas Numismatic Assn.

Four ways to collect coins:

1. Collect what is available and and within your price range.
2. Collect by types of particular interest to you.
3. Collect modern foreign, which are relatively low-priced at this time.
4. Collect or purchase coins for investment in the future.

Four ways to collect paper money:

1. Collect by denomination or one number.
2. Collect fractional pieces (130 pieces make up a set.)
3. Collect the unusual such as Confederate currency, Chinese and Japanese, emergency currency of silk and satin; Confederate, or the low-priced foreign paper money.
4. Collect for investment — the Red Seal one dollar bills; those printed in reverse, gold backed notes, or the large-size bills.

Four ways to collect medals:

1. Collect convention medals and those issued by private concerns.

MATT ROTHERT

2. Collect mint medals which can be purchased from the Mint at a nominal cost.
3. Collect copies of coins.
4. Collect medals issued for profit, such as the Mardi Gras medal.

Above all, collect what you enjoy and read about and study what you collect.

WOMEN PORTRAYED ON ANCIENT COINS – Presented by Frank O'Sullivan, San Antonio, at the group luncheon during the T.N.A. Convention in Corpus Christi.

Frank O'Sullivan

The coins of the ancient world which depict women are certainly among the most interesting and fascinating. I attribute a great deal of the greatness of the ancient Roman Empire to a faculty that we possess much in common with the Romans, as we recognize the fact that women are people. Just think back now—numerous civilizations and cultures, did not look upon women as people: and you will find that these nations were not too successful.

Although the ancient Roman women of that time did not possess a franchise as the modern women, they did not exercise great influence upon their men. Even on the way to the ballot stand, the men took their orders from the women of the household, and carried them out to the letter.

Preceding the Romans, we have the Greek civilization who instituted coinage. Their coins for centuries depicted gods or goddesses or deified heroes and regarded them as sacred objects. The mints were invariably located in the Temple of the leading city or diety of state. The first mint was located in the Temple of Juno Moneta (we derive the name money from the Latin "Moneta.") The Romans followed the Greeks in portraying women on coins.

The first woman honored on a Roman coin, a large bronze, was Octavia, mother of Julius Ceasar. The coin was minted after her death. Octavia was Mark Anthony's second wife and the one he deserted for Cleopatra. As shown by the coin, she was a much better looking woman than Cleopatra. Cleopatra had what we call today "sex appeal," but sheer good looks — no.

The next woman portrayed on Roman coins was probably the most famous in history; we have heard so much about her — and that was Cleopatra. She was of Maacedonian Greek ancestry — she was not the dark-skinned Egyptian beauty as some have said. She was not the first Cleopatra, either; she was the seventh queen to be named Cleopatra.

She wanted to preserve the independence of her country so she became a friend of Julius Caesar who at that time was taking over everything in sight in the name of the Roman Empire. However, Julius was assassinated, so Cleopatra had to turn her attentions to someone else.

It was a choice between Augustus, Julius' successor, or Mark Anthony, a successful general. She chose Mark and that was her big mistake as Augustus came out on top. A fascinating woman but not beautiful.

We now find Livia on Roman coinage, the wfe of Augustus. She was from a Claudian family who held much prestige in Rome. That is just what Augustus was looking for (he came from a middle-class family) so it was to his advantage to marry into

this important family.

Next we have Antonia daughter of Mark Anthony and Octavia. She exercised much influence over the Roman government officials. She was a remarkable woman, intelligent and of high principles. We can draw a parallel and show the type of government and the kind of men who governed it through their women. When the women were of high morals, so were the men; and when the quality of the women degenerated, the men were no good. We can say that the moral tone and spiritual nature of nations is definitely influenced by women in present day civilization.

Antonia was the grandmother of the Emperor Caligula who was of a suspicious disposition and trusted no one. He is referred to as the mad emperor. When Antonia reprimanded Caligula, when he was getting out of line, he poisoned her. She was age 77.

Next we have a very noble woman, Agrippina, Sr., the power behind the throne of Rome. When the Roman officials tired of her advice they banished her to an island in the Mediterranean. When the Emperor sent word to her that he wanted to see her, she thought she would be executed, so she starved herself to death.

The Emperor Caligula later married his fourth wife, Cesonia, a strip-tease artist whom he had met in a downtown night spot. They were both assassinated by a Roman mob after only a few months of marital bliss. The coins with the image of Cesonia are very rare and there is only one type.

Next we come to Agrippina, Jr., a different type of woman from her noble mother. She used marriage in attempting to grasp for power; and husbands were stepping stones to gain that power. After poisoning her third husband, Claudius, her son, Nero, became emperor. That was another family tragedy as Nero, after feeling that his Mother had done all she could for him, he had her drowned.

Nero then married Octavia when she was 13 and he was 16. When he tired of her, he had her murdered. Her portrait on coinage, which is rare shows a sweet young girl.

THE GREAT HOBBY —

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the experiments; after all there are more than four million vending machines. Conversion would cost over $200 million dollars, not including loss of sales during change-over.

There are dire threats circulating these days—some of my learned friends say—we will soon face the worst coin shortage in history. Sure, I'm sentimental about silver, too, but I hope the economic health of our country and our patriotism will be foremost in the minds of everyone. Perhaps the Treasury will continue to protect the outstanding coins by keeping the market price of silver at $1.29 until enough new coins are in circulation. This time, however, if the coins disappear, how can they blame the collector? Few of us have melting facilities in our basement!

Incidentally, are you aware that the hobby is beginning again to get a better image? You know, we doubted seriously that our small voice crying out in the wilderness last summer in protest of the date retention would have any effect—but we did want to speak up for our hobby — to paint a better picture of our great hobby than the one that had heretofore been presented to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. To be continued . . . .

NUMISMATIC REWARDS — A talk delivered to members and guests at the awards' breakfast during the seventh convention of the Texas Numismatic Association by Charles "Cab" Atkins of Centralia, Mo., publisher and editor of CAB'S COIN COLLECTOR.

Chas. "Cab" Atkins

After talks at the governors' and club representatives' breakfast, especially the one by the young man from Harlingen, a difficult example has been set for me to follow. However, I am especially honored for this opportunity to be here, even though my reputation is for being a talker not a speaker.

The license of "after breakfast" speakers, not enjoyed by "after dinner" speakers, is that brevity is not required. They have the entire day before them, so they can talk to their heart's content! However, my time is limited, and you are only faced with the prospect of my talking until plane time - two o'clock this afternoon!

Despite this opportunity for my part, I know other things follow for you, and long ago I learned my lesson, as did the young cub reporter whose exasperated editor had time and time again, chewed him unmercifully for dragging out story copy into the minutest of details.

However, one morning he realized his message had finally gotten through when he found this copy on his desk:

"Yesterday, Jack Adams, a construction worker on the Tower building, looked up the elevator shaft to see if the elevator was coming down. It was! Ave 45!"

It is no easy task to select a topic related to numismatics, and speak to a group whose knowledge is as great as yours. It seems that it would be more fitting and proper that I listen and you speak to me. I suppose I could assume the expert's role — someone a hundred miles from home — and have chosen any subject; but having spent many happy months in Texas, I feel too near home to qualify. But there is one area in which I truthfully could speak as an expert — "the trials and tribulations of a part-time publisher."

Fitting however, for this occasion, I draw my inspiration from the name of this great state — Texas — a name derived from the Indian word meaning "friends." So I chose this morning to talk to you on "Numismatic Rewards."

Personal rewards: Four years ago I attended my first coin show. It included guns and antiques; and coins were a very small portion of the overall. Subsequently, I became a member of the American Numismatic Assn. and the Texas Numismatic Assn.; in 1962 elected to serve as a governor for Central States Numismatic Assn., in 1964, re-elected to that office; also served as editor of that organization's publication, **The Centinel;** and in 1964 received an appointment to serve on the annual

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COIN GALLERIES' "Numismatic Review"

Gallery Of Coins – part six

The Longacre Notebook –
A Numismatic Find – By The Editor

No Russian monetary organization of any sort is met with prior to the beginning of the eighteenth century. Until the end of the fourteenth century, foreign coins were exclusively used, and the extreme looseness of the composition of the empire made it possible to employ, in the different provinces, coins varying widely in all respects.

In the seventh century, broadened commerce led to an influx of Dutch and German coin. Up to the time of Alexis Michaelovich (1657-1662) took over this function of the government, but the latter debased the coinage by issuing coins of high denominations in copper instead of gold. All commodities rose enormously in price, and popular revolts were the result.

Little of importance in monetary history exists previous to Peter the Great (1689-1725). By the ukase of 1701, Peter established a crude coinage system which included copper, silver and gold. As in other countries the early money was based on the weight of the pound, which contained 96 solotniks (each 1 1/4 gm.), and each solotnik contained 96 doli.

Pure metal was said to be of the fineness of 96. The denominations of the coins were rubles and copecks (100 copecks to the ruble). At first as the people were poor, small coins were most needed. In 1701 silver coins were made for 50, 25 and 10 copecks, followed in 1704 by the silver ruble. Also in 1701, gold ducats were authorized 93 parts fine (out of 96) at the rate of 118 to the pound. In 1711 the fineness of the silver coins was fixed to 70/96. The silver ruble contained four solotniks 82-2/3 doli fine (14 rubles 40 copecks being struck from the pound fine.) The ratio of gold to silver in the coins was about 1:13.879.

It goes without saying that this system of coinage was not consistently adhered to. Military needs led Peter to lower the value of the copper coins from about 12 to 40 rubles to the pound. This process drove out silver, since the copper money had fallen to one-tenth its face value, and had resulted finally about 1730 in the withdrawal of the copper.

Changes in the weight and content of the coins went on from time to time, causing changes in the ratio of silver to gold, until in 1839 Emperor Nicholas had brought the ratio to 1:15.45, or practically in accord with the French ratio of 1:15.5. Meantime, from 1828 to 1845, platinum coins had been introduced of 12, 6 and 3 rubles (weighing 3 gm., 451 per ruble.) Demonetided long ago, they are now rare even in numismatic collections.

When Texans plan an ANA
Convention - Whew - Just
Don't Miss It!

COMMENTARIUM.....

DOUBLE IN '66!

By Bob Bridges, Corpus Christi, Texas, T.N.A. 2nd Vice-President

Bob Bridges

DOUBLE IN '66 — Our slogan for the new year, and as Mr. Brooks said at the T. N. A. breakfast, "I sure hope our team wins." T.N.A. has the prestige, the years, and the experience behind it to do this. It takes time to get an organization off the ground, and our job isn't going to be easy.

Former T.N.A. officers laid the groundwork for the best state organization in our nation, but we need to continue to grow. Let's all work together and get everyone in as new members. Talk to some of your coin collecting friends and get them to join T.N.A. Double, you say? It's easy — just add one and one — that makes two. Surely you know someone who will join. It takes just one for each member.

Our TNA News alone is worth the price of the membership. You have the prestige of a membership number that you can advertise, or place on your correspondence and you are listed with an organization that is a recognized fraternity.

Our library will grow with us and this also is an asset. This gives you a source of research and reference that is also worth the price of the membership. You can not gain all numismatic knowledge by yourself; you must have help.

The TNA News editor asked me to make some comparisons by statistics on membership so our district governors can find out how they are doing. They are as follows:

District one gained nine members; two, gained 16; three, 18; four, 3; six, 26; seven, 14; eight, 46; and ten, 9. District five lost ten members; and district nine, eight.

The grand total for the year was 966 and in 1964 we had only 877 members, so we gained 123 new members. We have 89 out-of-state members; 175 Texas cities are represented and one out-of-state club is a T.N.A. member — Taos, New Mex. Coin Club.

Ratings of the "Top Ten" cities are as follows: Houston, 88; Corpus Christi, 79; Dallas, 56; San Antonio, 49; San Angelo and Fort Worth, 40 each; Austin, 22; Abilene, 21; El Paso, 19; and Lubbock, 18.

Other cities largely represented in T.N.A. are McAllen, 16; Odessa, 15; Waco, 14; Beaumont and Big Spring, 11 each; La Marque, 9; Midland, 8; Kingsville, Wichita Falls and San Benito, 7 each; Cleburne, 6; and Edinburg, Harlingen, Ft. Stockton, Pecos, Pasadena, Sweetwater have 5 each.

Galveston, where are you? We are having the convention down there next year, so how about some effort on your part to get us some new members?

All of this information was passed on to me by the former officers, and I think they have done a tremendous job. Governors, if you are low on the totem pole, see if you can't pick it up. This little old town of Corpus Christi is chewing at Houston, so look out Houston, or we will lead.

Let's make it a contest and see

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NEWS ROUNDUP — A.N.A.

By GEORGE MATHER,
Corpus Christi, Texas
A.N.A. Representative

Two from Texas — E. H. Brooks of San Angelo, immediate past president of T.N.A., and A. J. Mitula of Houston are among 26 nominees for the A.N.A. Board of Governors. Nominations close June 11 and ballots will be mailed to all A.N.A. members about July 1. Ballots must be returned to the official C.P.A. tabulating firm by August 1 to be counted in the election of officers for the 1965-67 term.

In other A.N.A. news, the association's home and headquarters project are of top general interest. The half-way mark in the campaign, launched with some apprehension in Cleveland last August, was passed in mid January. Among donors named in the report were A. I. and Doris Martin, listed as patrons, and A. J. Mitula, Jr., all of Houston. Gifts are of course still needed and should be sent to Don Sherer, 3520 N. 7th St., Phoenix, Ariz. 85014.

Omaha, Nebraska, was finally chosen by the committee as the location for the project. Amarillo was among the cities offering free sites and one of the 16 considered on the basis of 15 qualification points. The steering committee, Ralph Cleaver, Matt Rethert, and Charles Johnson, chairman, was authorized to negotiate with Omaha.

A group insurance policy under which A.N.A. members could insure their collections at a premium saving is under consideration.

Members of A.N.A. are being sent a questionnaire aimed toward modifying the format, contents and general appearance of The Numismatist, the official magazine of the A.N.A. The matter will be considered at the convention in Houston and members are urged to send in their suggestions for the board's study.

If you are not already an A.N.A. member send in your application to Don Sherer immediately — don't hesitate — and keep up with the world — of numismatics, that is!

Now! To those with convention experience (and others should heed their advice) the passing of "May Day" means that the A.N.A. convention in Houston will be a current event before you can say, "No, I don't have a reservation," so a review of exciting highlights to be anticipated is in order, such as:

Bill Logan handling the reins of treasureship, Jim Rabia and Don Seibert heading a team in orange jackets to serve dealer needs; Frank Castleberry and John Gabarron in charge of security which opens at noon August 23 and closes at 10:00 A.M. August 30; a dealer service desk in the bourse area being a source of cases, light bulbs, and even an adding machine; a local bank storing numismatic items for those taking the post-convention Mexican tour; putting yourself in imagined orbit with a scheduled trip to NASA; "Going to Sea" down the "big ditch" for a tour of San Jacinto State Park, a center of Texas History, early and recent.

Or, Saying hello to Chris Johns and Suzy Romberg as you purchase your convention medals; congratulating Bill Logan and Dick Johnson for their production of the beautiful and informative convention program, looking at the exciting displays in the exhibit area handled by Arnold Romberg and his committee. (If you

haven't arranged to share your treasured exhibit his address is 6636 Belmont, Houston, Texas 77005 — Hurry!); getting a smile from Evie Kelley or Ava Setzer at the message center or from one of Jim Rabia's "Young Numismatist" pages; and —

There is more, much more; Virginia and the Money Maids, Hirsh and the Saturday Gala; the 8th Wonder of the World - Harris County's Domed Stadium. Something for everyone, amateur or expert, male or female, old or young - and don't be the one who says, "No, I don't have a reservation" . . .

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Three talented numismatists and an able Treasury Department official will highlight the educational forum at the convention. The forum will be held at 8 p.m. Thursday, August 26 in the Emerald Room of the Shamrock Hilton.

Jackson Bennett, active in numismatic circles for almost two decades, will be the first speaker. He resides in Athens, Ga., where he is the director of the Southern Training Center of the Soil Conservation Service.

He is well known in numismatic circles for his knowledge of the coins of the West Indies and the Spanish Main, and for his untiring search into the history of Georgia gold. Bennett will draw on significant and newly discovered facts about Georgia gold coins in a talk entitled "Templeton Reid — Assayer of Gold."

Miguel Munoz
Mexico City

Frank Uhler,
Alexandria, Va.

An international flavor is given to the program by the second speaker, Miguel L. Munoz, pesident of the Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico. He lives in Mexico City and is a manufacturer's representative of Steel Materials.

In June, Munoz will attend the centennial celebration of the Societe Francaise de Numismatique in Paris, where he will speak on the French influence in Mexican numismatics. His speech on the A.N.A. educational forum, entitled "Mexico 1536: Prima Numisma America," concerns the clash of two monetary systems.

Thomas W. Becker, who lives in a suburb of St. Louis, Mo., will deliver the third forum speech. Becker is best known in numismatics for his extensive writing. Hs book, "World Commemorative Coins: Their Meaning and Symbolism," is a standard numismatic reference volume. His educational forum speech, "A History of Minting Methods," will cover mint techniques from before 600 B.C. to the introduction of powered coin presses.

For the secon consecutive year the most talented administrator and Treasury Department is sending a speaker to participate in the educational program: Assistant Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Frank G. Uhler. His home is in Alexandria, Va.

Uhler's extensive research in the field of currency production and associated government printing qualifies him eminently to speak on "The Modernization Program in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing."

The forum will be moderated by Charles R. Hoskins, assistant to the director of the Money Museum of National Bank of Detroit. He is a native of Ohio.

THE UNCOMFORTABLE CHAIR

Editor

April 3, 1965

Mrs. Wally Gilmore, Editor
TNA News
Weslaco, Texas
Dear Mrs. Gilmore:

Thank you for your letter of the 31st. Your congratulations on our improved format are doubly welcome from one who is already publishing one of the nation's better magazines.

I read of the fine convention in Corpus Christi and I am glad you enjoyed Frank O'Sullivan as speaker at the luncheon. I might add that another valued member of the A.C.C.A. is your predecessor on the TNA News, Mrs. Doris Martin. Texas seems to do its bit for national numismatics.

I think congratulations are in order to both of you and the T.N.A. I am sure that numismatics is as strong as it is in Texas due largely to the monthly publication of the News. I know that it is "The Turtle" (offcial publication of A.C.C.A.) that binds the Ancient Coin Club of America; and I am sure if other state organizations would follow your lead they would find a much greater strength. We both ought to encourage this where ever possible.

My best regards,
ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF AMERICA
Signed: John E. Hartmann, Editor
"The Turtle," Minneapolis, Minn.

°°°

Thank you, John, and T.N.A. members value your very nice comments.

Anyone interested in coins of the ancient world and would like more information on the ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF AMERICA may contact Mr. Hartmann at 5107 39th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. 55417. Your request for a copy of the publication "The Turtle" will be promptly filled.

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from the historian . . .

MRS. RUBY THRELKELD

Please do not forget to send me material for the history book from your club activities, pictures, clippings, newsletters, bulletins, ribbons, becomes something, anything!

Last year we had so many pictures from some of the clubs and I know the rest of you TNA clubs members could send something. Even the big clubs should have at least one page, and try to send pictures with the news.

Also last year I used the pictures from some of the publications with the copy, and then six months later I got pictures. It made duplicates. Not a letter came at all. Just don't leave your publicity up to some one else. We may not do it like you want it!

I will appreciate anything you send. My address is in the TNA News which you receive each month. Thank you.

LINKS TO THE PAST — PART SIX

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALVES RECALL MEMORIES & MEMORIALS

By WELDON SURBER
San Angelo Standard-Times

The Arkansas Centennial half-dollar was coined to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the admission of the state into the Union in 1836.

Hernando de Soto and his adventurous followers in 1541 crossed the Mississippi River into what is now Arkansas and spent the winter of 1541-42. This territory was the home of the Cherokee, Choctaw and Osage tribes of Indians. When de Soto and his followers left in 1542, the Indians forgot the white man and continued to hunt bear, deer and turkey. For more than 200 years no other "palefaces" set foot in Arkansas.

But after Sieur de la Salle in 1682 came down the Mississippi to southern Arkansas and gave land grants to his lieutenant, Henri de Tonty, and his followers, the Indians were never free of their paleface friends.

Spain gained control of this country from France in 1762 and gave it back in 1800. Napoleon in 1803 sold it to the United States as part of the Louisiana Purchase.

The obverse of this coin shows accolated heads of an Indian chief and Liberty. On the reverse is an eagle with spread wings. The four stars in the center represent the state under four flags — Spain, France, the U.S. and the Confederate States.

The three lower stars of the center group signify that Arkansas was the third state to be organized from the Louisiana Territory.

The U.S. has coined 142 commemorative half dollars of 48 major types. Seldom do these coins get in general circulation. Usually a few are put in circulation at the time of issue, which explains why some of the commemoratives are in fine to very fine condition rather than uncirculated.

Through commemorative coins, we learn American history that other-

Chief & Liberty
. . . on obverse

Spread Eagle
. . . on reverse

this we might have passed by.

PROVIDENCE, R.I. — LAND OF HOPE

The Providence, R.I. commemorative half dollar was issued in 1936 to call attention to the 300th anniversary of the founding of that city by Roger Williams.

This young minister, at 33, was banished from Massachusetts by the general court for his religious and political beliefs. He believed and preached that the government had no authority over man's consciences, that the individual should have religious freedom and that church and state should be separate. At this period of our history in Massachusetts church and state were one. Williams also declared the King of England had not the right to grant lands in America without payment to the Indians.

Fearful for his life, he fled to the Narragansett Indians and spent several months with them. In 1636, he and a few friends founded the first settlement in present Rhode Island. In memory of his escape he called it Providence.

The lands were purchased from the Indians. Many settlers came, also paying Indians for their land. Under Williams' leadership a government was formed which history says was a pure democracy with no magistrates, no established church and complete religious liberty. Rhode Island was the last of the 13 original states to ratify the Constitution in 1790.

On the obverse of the coin is Roger Williams arriving in a canoe, his hand raised in a friendship sign, in the other hand a Bible. He is greeted by an Indian with hand extended palm down, signifying good. Behind the Indian is a stalk of corn symbolic of the Indian's contribution to American civilization. On the reverse is a shield bearing the anchor of hope with the ribbon above bearing the word, "Hope."

Only 50,000 of these coins were minted. Unlike many commemoratives it was sold out within six hours after release through 30 banks in the state.

CONFEDERATE BOGUS NOTES

When the Civil War came, the only paper money in the states was bank notes. Each bank issued its own type and design, with so many different kinds of bank notes it was impossible for any banker or merchant to tell what was for real and what was counterfeit. Most bankers and

Williams, Indian
. . . on obverse

Shield, Ribbon
. . . on reverse

merchants subscribed to a bank note reporter magazine that listed the known counterfeit bills.

At the outbreak of the Civil War both the Union and the Confederacy had to issue their own paper money to finance their armies. While both sides had trouble with counterfeiters, it was the South that suffered most. It is said that all Confederate notes were counterfeited. Most of the counterfeit Confederate notes were printed in the North and dumped in the South.

One man in Philadelphia, Pa., Samuel C. Upham, printed more than a million Confederate facsimiles, with his name and address at the bottom of the note. People simply cut off the advertisement and pushed the note for genuine, Arlie Slabaugh, author of "Confederate States Paper Money," says one Confederate senator said Upshaw's facsimiles alone "had done more to injure the Confederate cause than General McClellan and his army."

The Confederatae note shown is a bogus note. This type was never issued by the South, yet it was accepted by the people. This note was issued in 1861. By whom, no one knows for sure.

This note has so much mystery behind it, due to its wide use, that most Confederate collections include it in their collection. It is the most famous of all the fantasy notes and is called a "Female Riding Deer" note although actually the center design is that of the Greek Goddess Artemis with her silver bow and arrows, riding a stag.

While these were in circulation no one recognized the figure so they just called it "a female riding a deer." Also on the face of this bill is the likeness of an Indian smoking a peace pipe, with the inscription, "Two Years After Date. The Confederate States of America Will Pay to Bearer Twenty Dollars."

On the right of the note are these words, "Fundable in Confederate States Stock Bearing Eight Per Cent Interest." The note is dated July 25, 1861.

"Female Riding Deer" Note - $20 Confederate Bill; called a forgery but widely used. Listed on page 58, Confederate States Currency by Slabaugh.

THE NUMISMATIC CIRCLE

Hirsh N. Schwartz is the newly elected mayor of Schoenburg . . .

Jeanne Clark, Corpus Christi, and her husband home at time meet in Lubbock . . . Bob Medlar, Lubbock, operations chief received a letter from the Source of Super Money Collection, who is embarking on a program to compile catalog the complete and complete coverage of all the world . . .

On the sick list have been Mrs. Grace Curtis and Mrs. Al Almanzar, San Antonio, and Lester L. Edmonds, Waco . . . Doris and A. L. Martin, Houston, taking a quick peek at the World's Fair while in New York . . . Holland Wallace, Weslaco, about ready with his new publication on the coins of Central America . . . Beth Geiger, Abilene, back to work following surgery . . .

Melba and Clark Coursey, Brownwood, to attend county judges' meetings this month in Dallas and McAllen . . . Edna and Ernest Marchant, Mercedes, entertaining her parents from Albuquerque, N.M. . . . Mrs. Bob Bridges, Corpus Christi, has returned from a visit in Cheyenne, Wyo. . . . Emil and Anna Spranz', Alamo, daughter and family will move to Midland from New Mexico . . .

Major Al Naumann's father seriously ill in La Grange. Al may have to leave San Antonio to check on Viet Nam for a few months . . . Cab Atkins, T.N.A. convention guest, writing that he had only 10 minutes for phone changing in Houston on his way home to Centralia, Mo., but he made it . . .

And approximately 90% of the Mexican and American medal collection of Ava Stezer was taken recently during a robbery at the Setzer home in Shreveport, La. Jack and Ava were away for the weekend. Ava states that her rare Aztecia Friend silver Mexican medal, which is possibly the only one known in the United States, was not taken . . . John Judd, McAllen, up and about following surgery . . .

NUMISMATIC REWARDS —
Continued from Page 24

Assay Commission.

Numismatic rewards: Our numismatic rewards come in various ways and mostly they are dependent upon our interests, likes and needs. For some it is the joy of possession, for others, the completion of a difficult collection — a livlihood — or maybe a matter of recognition and prestige.

For me though — all of these things which I have experienced, pale in contrast to my greatest "numismatic reward" — that of sharing in, and being a part of the lives of so many of those I have come to know these past four years. And once again, this morning finds me reaping these "numismatic rewards" — being here with you — my friends!

And as I look around and see so many, I am filled with humility that the Lord has so blessed me. To each of you, my eternal thanks for permitting me to share in your lives, through extending and invitation to be a part of this wonderful T.N.A. convention, thus adding to my already overflowing cup of numismatic rewards.

Texas and Houston Welcomes

ANA Convention Visitors . .

EVENTS CALENDAR

JUNE 12-13

NORTH TEXAS & SOUTHERN OKLAHOMA coin show, Wichita Falls, Maskat Shrine Temple. Contact T. L. O'Steen, sec. 1718 Marshall, Vernon, Texas 76384.

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JUNE 18-20

CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS, 2nd annual show, Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif. Harvey L. Rose, gen. chrm.

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JUNE 24-27

RETAIL COIN DEALERS ASSN. 2nd annual convention, Onondaga War Memorial Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y.

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JUNE 26-27

TREASURE ISLAND COIN CLUB'S third annual coin show, Galveston, Tex. E. E. White, gen. chrm.

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JULY 10-11

KEY CITY COIN CLUB, 5th annual show, Sands Motor Hotel, Abilene. D. R. Pratt, gen. chrm., 209 N. Mockingbird, Abilene, Tex.

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JULY 11

WORLD COIN CLUB'S 1st annual foreign coin show, Incarnate Word Academy Cafeteria, 2930 S. Alameda, Corpus Christi, Tex. Gen. Chrm., Phil Lenken, 4339 S. Alameda, Corpus Christi.

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AUGUST 25-28

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSN. 74th convention, Shamrock-Hilton Hotel, Houston, Texas. A. I. Martin, gen. chrm. 6207 Chevy Chase, Houston, Tex.

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SEPTEMBER 4-5

CENTRAL TEXAS COIN CLUB annual coin show. Cow House Hotel, Killeen, Tex. Contact J. C. Moore, 112 E. Avenue D, Killeen, Tex.

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SEPTEMBER 4-5

INTERNATIONAL COIN CLUB 1st annual Fall show, Sheraton Motor Inn, El Paso, Texas. Bourse: W. L. Barry, 4151 N. Mesa, El Paso.

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SEPTEMBER 11-12

SAN ANGELO COIN CLUB 5th annual coin show. Address club at Box 87, San Angelo, Tex.

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SEPTEMBER 18-19

BEAUMONT COIN CLUB, 5th annual coin show, Ridgewood Motel, Beaumont. Write T. G. Brown, bourse chrm., 3555 Sleepy Lane or F. J. McMillan, gen. chrm., 1879 Roberts Ave., Beaumont, Tex.

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SEPTEMBER 18-19

AUSTIN TEXAS COIN CLUB annual coin show, Villa Carpi. Send inquiries to club at Box 139, Austin, Texas.

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SEPTEMBER 25-26

FORT WORTH COIN CLUB 4th annual coin show, Crystal Ballroom, Hotel Texas. Contact Jack Hendrix, bourse chrm., 510 Conner Ave., Ft. Worth, Texas.

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OCTOBER 2-3

NOLAN COUNTY COIN CLUB, Sweetwater, 1st annual show, Holiday Center. Write Mrs. Ben G. Monroe, 713 E. Arizona, Rt. 3, Sweetwater, Texas.

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OCTOBER 2-3

TEMPLE COIN CLUB'S annual

Lubbock, Kyle Hotel. Dan Lubbock coin clubs, 120 S. Main, Temple, Tex.

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OCTOBER 9-10

GREATER SAN ANTONIO 6th annual coin convention. Granada Hotel, San Antonio, Tex. Hosts: San Antonio Alamo Gateway Coin Clubs. Gen. Chmn.: Harley Yarber, Jr. Bourse: S. M. "Mac" Kennedy, 107 Dawnridge Dr., San Antonio, 78215.

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OCTOBER 23-24

BIG SPRING COIN CLUB show. Big Spring, Tex. Details later.

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OCTOBER 30-31

LIBERTY COIN CLUB annual show, Corpus Christi, Tex. Details later.

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NOVEMBER 6-7

ANGELS, INC., 2nd annual coin and gun show. Market Hall, Dallas, Tex. Non-Profit organization for educating and training the mentally retarded. Address: Box 18581, Dallas.

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NOVEMBER 12-14

TIP-O-TEXAS COLLECTORS' ASSN., 3rd Wildcat Show. Civic Center, Brownsville, Texas. Write Jimmy Hollon, 1350 W. Elizabeth, Brownsville.

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NOVEMBER 13-14

PERMIAN BASIN COIN SHOW, Odessa Coin Club, Lincoln Hotel, Odessa, Texas.

You won't want to miss it!

ANA 1965 Convention - Houston

San Angelo Coin Club Introduces New Idea

The San Angelo Coin Club in past years has always tried to have some means of holding its membership and to encourage more club participation. This year the club decided to give a nice trophy, in December of this year, to the person who in the opinion of the judges has contributed the most for the benefit of the club.

Points will be given for attendance at meetings, displaying at club meetings, participation in club activities, programs presented to the club, new members signed up and bringing visitors to club meetings. The three judges who are not eligible to receive the trophy themselves are: Mrs. Jim Jones, club secretary; Weldon Surber, past club president; and Ellis Brooks, past T.N.A. president. The trophy was donated by the B. & B. Trading Co. of San Angelo.

The club has found that they have had from two to six displays at each meeting, signed up quite a few new members and many visitors have been attending with regularity. The club also feels that the interest in club activities has increased since the first of the year and that other clubs may profit from their idea.

Lee Beard is club president and meetings are held the first Thursday of each month in the Town House Motor Hotel in San Angelo.

Pictured is the "Numismatist of the Year" trophy to be given to a member by the San Angelo Coin Club.

TEXAS DISTRICT MEETINGS

DISTRICT TWO

Louis R. Goodwin
Governor

National Coin Week and the recent T.N.A. convention were the main topics for discussion at the April meeting of the **Odessa Coin Club** held at the First National Bank with 69 attending.

F. E. Covill, T.N.A. president, spoke to the members about T.N.A. projects and asked their cooperation. He gave information about the library and the method of borrowing books. H. A. Rehman, club representative, gave highlights of the convention and described the exhibits under-way for club members. Five trophies were won by the Odessa club members.

Lewis Goodwin gave a report on the progress of National Coin Week activities and said that the club hoped to have 38 exhibits.

Receiving A. N. A. educational awards were W. A. Lewis, Hollice Clark, Gene Hunt, James Paxon, and Mary Wright.

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DISTRICT THREE

Joe Nance of Sonora conducted a quiz program at the May meeting of the **San Angelo Coin Club**, with 77 members and guests attending. The program consisted of a multiple choice quiz on numismatic questions taken from the Red Book. Many members could not answer but a few did real well. The movie "A Trip Through the Denver Mint" is scheduled for the June meeting.

Committee chairmen for the coin show to be held on September 11 and 12 were announced by Lee Beard, club president. E. H. Brooks will serve as general chairman; assisted by W. D. (Jack) Davis, bourse; J. G. Pfluger, exhibits; Weldon Surber, publicity; Mrs. Bob Bailey, registration; Jim Tom Jones, security; and Bill Lee, finance. The bourse chairman may be reached through Box 87, San Angelo, Tex.

Seven displays were brought to the May meeting by B. A. Jordan, James Peterson, Bob Bailey and Mr. Brooks. The club meets at the Town House Motor Hotel.

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Mrs. Homer B. Casey
Governor

E. H. Brooks, of San Angelo, presented the program at the recent meeting of the Coleman Coin & Stamp Club which convened in the REA club room. Twenty-nine members and guests were present.

Brooks spoke to the group on U.S. currency and highlighted the program with a large display. Many valuable and interesting facts were brought out. A question and answer period was held at the conclusion of the program. The club wishes to thank Mr. Brooks and to invite other clubs to schedule this outstanding program.

The club placed displays in local

banks during National Coin Week and reports that they were well received.

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Original type sets, both foreign and domestic, was the subject for discussion by Don Kester of Big Spring when he spoke to the **Mitchell County Coin Club** at the May meeting.

Fifteen attended the meeting held at the YMCA in Colorado City.

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DISTRICT FOUR

The **Temple Coin Club** will hold their annual banquet on October 2 and 3 in the Civic Room of the Kyle Hotel. Don Talasek is general chairman.

For further information, contact Talasek at 120 S. Main, Temple, Tex.

John Hill
Governor

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Fifty members and guests attended the April meeting of the **Central Texas Coin Club** of Brownwood on the third Tuesday evening in the new Brownwood Coliseum. G. P. Adams, president, conducted the business session, when reports were made by Gene Lindsey, secretary, and F. H. Easley, treasurer.

Mrs. Clark Comsey, first vice-president, announced plans for the building of the A.N.A. headquarters and members voted to contribute $25 to the fund. Advantages of becoming members of T.N.A. were explained and members were urged to join the state organization.

An interesting report on the recent state meeting of T.N.A. was made by Clark Comsey, club representative.

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The **Austin Texas Coin Club** was quite active during National Coin Week with two exhibitions being held, one at the Charles Mannd showrooms featuring an exhibit of world coins by J. R. Adkerson of Bertram. Other displays consisted of old and curious monies, Morgan silver dollars, U.S. fractional currency and others. Approximately 500 persons viewed this exhibit.

Another exhibit was held at the Montgomery Ward store in Capital Plaza. The show proved to be a complete success. More than 1,000 persons viewed the exhibit and the management has asked that the show be held again during N.C.W. in 1966.

E. M. Rice, 1956 club president, and John Mayfield, 1963 club president, were in charge of arrangements.

Club officers are Lyman C. Bartee, president; Ray Kirkpatrick, vice-president; Jeannette Giles, secretary; Tom Matthews, treasurer; and E. B. Howell, curator. The club has more than 100 active members of which about 30 are members of A.N.A. and 20 belong to T.N.A.

For the past several years, the club has donated to the Austin Public Libraries many numismatic publications, including subscriptions to the leading periodicals, totalling more than $40 annually.

Regular meetings are held on the second Wednesday and fourth Tuesday at the County Court house.

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DISTRICT FIVE

The North Star of Texas coin show, sponsored by the **Paris Coin Club**, was held April 24-25 at the Boys Club with over 2,000 guests visiting the event. Joe B. Bills was general chairman. Proceeds from the

Bill Maxwell
Governor

show were presented to Sam Whitaker, Paris Boys Club manager, to help support 850 boys of Paris and Lamar Counties.

Silver cups and ribbons were presented to exhibitors. Jon F. Cook, Talco, and Red Hat Coins, Dallas, were entered in the U.S. coins division; Roy E. Daniels, San Benito, and Matt F. Brooks, Austin, foreign coins; Thomas A. Coleman, H. Waskom, gold; Coleman and Joe B. Bills, Paris, medals and tokens; **KPLT** Radio Station, miscellaneous; and C. F. Gifford, Noble, Okla., junior category.

Thirty dealers were present from Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. Assisting Bill in chairman duties were H. V. Rose, L. B. McDaniel, L. D. Davidson, all of Paris.

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Jim Anderson, manager of the Baker Hotel in Dallas, spoke to members of the **Big D Coiners Club** when 88 persons met at the Dallas Federal Savings building in Preston Center for the April session. Mr. Anderson discussed various hobbies and their importance.

Tom Bain announced that the 1967 T.N.A. convention would be held in Dallas sponsored jointly by the **Big D** and **Dallas Coin Clubs.**

✧

DISTRICT SIX

New officers for the **Galveston County Coin Club** of Texas City are Mark Varnadore, president; Jess Fuller, vice-president; Jerry Kelly, secretary; Christine Richardson, treasurer; Marye Allen and Carl Nessler, trustees; and Alton Embry, Sgt. at Arms.

At the April meeting, F. R. Ripley showed colored slides on grading. Plans were made for a club supper to be held May 13 at Bosticks Cafe in La Marque with Georgia Smith as chairman of arrangements.

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The **Metropolitan Coin Club** members discussed a new meeting place at their recent club session. The group of 87 met at the Rice Hotel in Houston.

A question and answer period was held on the coin shortage, silver content of coins, and the best coins to collect. It was conducted by Ben Reder, A. J. Mitula, and Gene Majors.

✧

An interesting program on coins of Biblical times was presented at the April meeting of the **Greater Houston Coin Club** when the group met at Bill Bennett's Grill. Twenty-eight members and four guests were present.

A slide set of specimens from a club member's collection of Bible coins was shown, accompanied by a commentary. Coins were displayed also, including the Widow's Mite and the type of tetradrachm commonly believed to be one of the Thirty Pieces of Silver.

A special announcement was made that the club was celebrating its tenth anniversary, having been organized in 1955.

Jim Rabia, club president, announced the appointment of Mrs. Linda Kendall to serve as hostess and Marilyn Walter to be junior hostess. Also appointed were Victor L. Sandlin and John W. Byars to the board of governors.

Mrs. Doris Martin was scheduled to present the May meeting program on emergency monies in use during the Civil War.

✧

An A.N.A. educational award was recently presented to Gerald Kendall by the **Bellaire Coin Club** for his talk on the monies of Mexico; and a T.N.A. Achievement award was given to Mrs. Barbara Ellis, club secretary. The club meets at 5301-A Bissonnet in Bellaire.

Plans were discussed for the coin

show held on May 15-16 at the Kellam Civic Auditorium.

✧

The **Greater Port Arthur Coin Club** held its regular meeting at the Lamar Community Room at First State Bank of Groves with C. M. Highsmith, club president, presiding. Thirty-five members were present.

Binder Morris, program chairman, presented guest speakers Claude Holmes, Jr. and Tom Taylor of Houston insurance agents who spoke on the importance of why valuable coins should be insured in the home or in bank vaults.

Mrs. Iris Slaton resigned as publicity chairman and Mrs. Launa Todora was appointed to the office. Members were very pleased that Lloyd F. Busse club member No. 1, was elected governor of district six, LNA.

During National Coin Week exhibits were placed in the three local banks by club members.

✧

DISTRICT SEVEN

Frank Brasseal
Governor

Frank Brasseal, president of the San Antonio Society of the Lone Star Empire, Boerne, was the guest speaker at the April meeting of the **Alamo Coin Club** which met at the Gunter Hotel in San Antonio.

Mr. Brasseal described the operation of the Federal System.

Also present at the meeting were Mr. and Mrs. Wally Gilcrane of Westlake.

✧

Major A. Naumann of San Antonio recently attended the **New Braunfels Coin Club** meeting and spoke to the group on National currency, first charter period and collecting U.S. paper money.

✧

Fred Eastwood was most original exhibit award at the fourth annual show hosted by the Victoria Numismatic Club May 8-9 at the Continental Inn in Victoria. Eastwood also placed first in U.S. coin division with a display of Franklin-Liberty Bell half dollars.

Other winners were Joe Springs, Lincoln cents; Henry N. Pucket, Mint sets of the world; and Karen Strawbridge, junior division, foreign coins.

California, Oklahoma and Texas were the states represented by the 27 dealers present. A social hour and buffet supper entertained the dealers and club members on Saturday night in the Continental dining room.

Committee chairmen were Graves L. Rouse, general and house arrangements, Mrs. Alice Titus, trophies, assisted by Eastwood; Frank Barnett, hotel facilities and entertainment.

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DISTRICT EIGHT

Joe B. Cavo
Governor

In light of their recent success as co-hosts for the seventh convention of LNA, the coin clubs of Corpus Christi decided to collaborate on observing National Coin Week. Mayor Melvin Emmons' Coin Week proclamation emphasized the fact that the city is the home of both the No. 1 member and the No. 1 club in the state organization.

Members of the **Corpus Christi, Liberty, World Coin,** and the **Naval Air Station Coin Clubs** provided display, which were in a number of

appropriate separate holders and 19 cases. Displays were placed in nine stores, three banks, Corpus Museum, and a high school library in six widely scattered areas of the city.

H. L. Robison and Bob Bridges, recently elected second vice-president of T.N.A., were co-chairmen of the committee responsible for the observance.

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A "first" is planned for Corpus Christi and the South Texas area in the first annual foreign coin show sponsored by the **World Coin Club** of Corpus Christi. Everyone is invited to take a one-day trip around the world with numismatics on July 11, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. at the Incarnate Word Academy Cafeteria, 2930 S. Alameda, Corpus Christi.

Exhibits will be in the foreign competitive class only; with categories to include foreign proofs, proof-like and mint sets, world crowns, foreign before 1500 AD, specialized world coins, foreign paper money, and coins of Mexico. There will also be a junior division for world coins.

Trophies will be awarded to first, second and third place winners and the best of show. Mrs. T. H. Love is exhibit chairman and may be contacted at 1026 Donna.

Phil Lenken, 4339 S. Alameda, is general chairman and information regarding the bourse may be obtained from him. Other committee chairmen are L. J. Herov, publicity; Mrs. W. R. Robbins, registration and refreshments, Irvin Block, tickets; Mark Putman, junior activities, and Bob Robbins, security. Jay Floyd is club president.

The club meets the first and third Wednesday at the Parkdale Plaza community room.

✧

A report was given by Bob Bridges on results of displays and exhibits set up during National Coin Week in cooperation with other clubs in this area at the May 4 meeting of the **Liberty Coin Club** in the Mirror Room of the Nueces Hotel.

Clarence Davis reported on the Navy Relief Festival and Hobby Show to be held with the club participating in setting up exhibits and having personnel available at all times to answer inquiries. There will be over 200,000 persons attending the show.

Gene Burgess of Laredo was guest speaker and gave a talk on his recent trip through South Africa using all modes of travel. He also displayed coins which he picked up during his trip. He obtained quite a number of rare South American crowns and minor coins. He stated that there was a coin club in Buenos Aires with over 500 members meeting twice a week. There are a few clubs scattered over the area in principal cities, and only about ten coin dealers in South America, but most of the jewelry stores have coins available.

A games night party was being planned for May 18 with a special prize donated for one game from which the proceeds will be sent to the T.N.A. library in memory of Wally Gilmore's father, who passed away on May 10.

✧

At the April 26 meeting of the **Corpus Christi Coin Club** president Lee Behannon tendered his resignation explaining that personal responsibilities would make it impossible for him to attend meetings for several months. The resignation was accepted with regrets and a rising vote of thanks for his service to the club during the especially arduous convention year.

Mrs. W. R. (Gladys) Robbins gave a very interesting and instructive talk on her experiences in building the collection of coins of the British World which won her an award at

the recent convention of T.N.A. and scholarships on exhibit in a store window at the time of the meeting. She has put together another exhibit of different coins using an appropriate background in the shape of the British Isles in one case and of a globe opened flat for the other. These were placed in a bank for the remainder of National Coin Week.

George Mather was elected president by acclamation at the club's May 10 meeting. A letter of appreciation for his leadership and a proof set-of-of-of

from the secretary

Texas Numismatic Association

Mrs. Beth D. Geiger

1441 N. Mockingbird, Abilene, Tex. 79603

Applicants #1295-1323 and #C-106-108 as published in the May News have been mailed membership cards and other materials.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

If no objections are filed prior to July 1, the following applicants will become members on that date.

1324 (D-8) J. P. Sparr, Box 21, Portland, Tex. Dealer. Bob Bridges.

1325 (D-9) Don Cross, 2323 57th St., Lubbock, Tex. Dealer. Bob Medlar.

1326 (D-9) Gordon Hastings, 4920 46th St., Lubbock, Tex. 79414. U.S. Coins. Bob Medlar.

1327 (D-4) Wallace H. Scott, 2302 Griswold Lane, Austin, Tex. 78703. General. Lyman C. Bartee.

1328 (D-6) E. J. Corday, 3923 Q-½, Galveston, Tex. 77552. U.S. Ruby Threlkeld and John S. Houston.

1329 (D-6) Richard Waterman, 424 22nd St. Galveston, Tex. 77552. Dealer. John S. Houston and Ruby Threlkeld.

1330 (D-9) D. O. Joplin, 217 Walnut, Levelland, Tex. 79336. Bob Medlar.

1331 (D-2) Mrs. R. C. Crabb, Jr., Box 54, Coyanosa, Tex. 79730. General. Bobbie Ornelas.

1332 (D-2) L. R. Hubbard, 1606 No. Sam Houston, Odessa, Tex. General. Louis R. Goodwin

1333 (D-2) Martin J. Shuster, 1608 W. Callaghan, Ft. Stockton, Tex. 79735. General. Louis R. Goodwin.

A-1334 (D-2) Mrs. Martin J. Shuster, 1608 Callaghan, Ft. Stockton, Tex. 79735. General. Louis R. Goodwin.

1335 (D-2) Leroy W. Wood, 901 N. Pecos St., Ft. Stockton, Tex. 79735. General. Louis R. Goodwin.

A-1336 (D-2) Mrs. Leroy W. Wood, 901 N. Pecos St., Ft. Stockton, Tex. 79735. General. Louis R. Goodwin.

1337 (D-2) Robert E. Brown, Box 102, Coyanosa, Tex. 79730. General. Bobbie Ornelas.

1338 (D-2) Mrs. Lucille Smith, 1831 E. 43rd, Odessa, Tex. 79762. U.S. Coins. Louis R. Goodwin and H. R. Redman.

1339 (D-2) Presley Powell, 400 N. Edgewood, Midland, Tex. Coin Dealer. Louis R. Goodwin and H. A. Redman.

1340 (D-2) Fred Stirman, 2830 E. 27th St., Odessa, Tex. U.S. Coins. Louis R. Goodwin and H. A. Redman.

1341 (D-2) Tomie S. Holmes, Box 365, Iraan, Tex. General U.S. Coins. F. E. Covill and John P Godwin.

1342 (D-2) Ace Lucas, Box 213, McCamey, Tex. General. F. E. Covill and John P. Godwin.

A-1343 (D-2) Mrs. Ace (Mary) Lucas, Box 213, McCamey, Tex. F. E. Covill and John P. Godwin.

J-1344 (D-2) Sara Jane Bobo, 4400 San Jacinto, Odessa, Tex. 79762.

(Continued on Page 44)

from the treasurer

Texas Numismatic Association

Stanford M. Kennady

167 Dawnridge Dr San Antonio, Tex. 78213

Balance on hand as of 4/15/65		$3,475.24
Receipts:		
TNA Dues	$156.00	
TNA News Ads	99.50	255.50
		$3,730.74
Disbursements:		
Northside State Bank - printed checks	$ 3.74	
The Driscoll Hotel - Gov's & Rep's' B'fast	120.75	
Banner Printing Co. Print & mail TNA News	289.70	
TNA News Editor - Travel allow. & petty cash	76.05	
TNA Convention pictures	50.00	540.24
		$3,190.50
Check returned - insufficient funds		6.00
		$3,184.50
Freight - transfer library from Bangs to Weslaco		10.76
Balance on hand as of 5/15/65		$3,173.74

Note: The above balance includes the TNA Memorial Library Fund:

Previous balance	$233.13
Expenditures - Freight - as above	10.76
Balance as of 5/15/65	$222.37

✧ ✧ ✧

FINAL PLANS MADE FOR 1965 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

Final plans for the 1965 Convention of International Numismatics are being formulated by committees under the direction of Harvey L. Rose, general chairman Box 577, La Mesa, California, 92043. The 1965 edition of the C.O.I.N. — destined to be the world's most important convention by a few short years — will be held June 18, 19 and 20 at the renowned Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. This second annual world-wide convention is unique in that it features foreign and ancient coins, medals, tokens and paper money exclusively. No numismatic item produced in the United States for domestic use will be allowed in the bourse, auction or exhibits.

Foreign numismatics — already on a par with U.S. coins at all national and local conventions — is the specialty of the wide selection of dealers invited from around the world. These dealers not only will buy, sell, and trade choice, seldom offered material, but they also will discuss the coins and collections of the guests and clients with authority.

Being the only "European" type

convention held in America, it will have as its theme numismatic fellowship and education. This offers the convention visitor a golden opportunity to combine advanced numismatics with the vacation of a lifetime.

Exhibitors at this convention will vie with one another for trophies offered by national numismatic firms. Exhibits will be of outstanding caliber, and will include prize-winning displays from America, Europe and Australia. The best in show trophy will be given by Jess Peters of Decatur, Illinois.

Exhibits will be judged in a novel manner as follows: 1. Numismatic information will be judged by a professional numismatist; 2. Originality and effectiveness of ideas employed will be judged by a man of recognized ability in art; 3. Range and scope will be judged by a collector of presidential badges who is an expert on collection completeness; 4. Neatness will be judged by a prominent business executive; 5. Condition of material will be judged by an internationally known collector. There will be no classifications; each exhibit will be judged on its own merit according to a standardized point system.

An outstanding auction of choice material will be conducted by Don Seibert of Houston; and some of the finest offerings in international numismatics will be included in this important sale.

The C.O.I.N. is sponsored by the Azteca Numismatic Society, California Foreign Coin Club, California Exonumist Society, International Numismatic Society of San Diego, Society for International Numismatics, and Southern California Ancient Numismatic Society.

FROM THE SECRETARY —

(Continued from Page 42)

U.S. & Oddities. Louis R. Goodwin.

1345 (D-2) Ashley E. Lawson, 814 W. 24th St., Odessa, Tex. Coin Dealer. Louis R. Goodwin.

J-1346 (D-2) James P. Paxson, 2021 W. 8th St., Odessa, Tex. Type Sets. Louis R. Goodwin.

1347 (D-2) B. M. Panther, Box 486, Goldsmith, Tex. 79741. General. Louis R. Goodwin and H. A. Redman.

1348 (D-2) Pete Gonzalez, 904 Matamoros Ave, Odessa, Tex. 79761. U.S., Vatican & Israel. Louis R. Goodwin.

1349 (D-6) W. T. Darlington, Jr., 9619 Kapri Lane, Apt. 5-B, Houston, Tex. General. Ruby Threlkeld and John S. Houston.

1350 (D-6) Bruce Taylor, Box 95, Galveston, Tex. 77551. U.S. and Foreign. Ruby Threlkeld and J. S. Houston.

1351 (D-1) Randal J. Cook, 3104 Walnut Ave., Austin, Tex. 78722. Type Coins. Lyman C. Bartee.

1352 (D-6) Arthur D. Winegar, 1606 S. Tatar, Pasadena, Tex. U.S. Coins. F. J. Cole and Diane Holmes.

1353 (D-7) Charles T. Galloway, Box 252, Beeville, Tex. 78102. Frank O'Sullivan and A. J. Bryan.

1354 (D-2) William Bradley, Box 2015, Odessa, Tex. 79760. General. Louis R. Goodwin.

REINSTATEMENTS

489 Leon M. Bernstein, 915 McKelligon St., El Paso, Tex. 79902.

ADDRESS CHANGES

1229 Charles A. Wooters, Box 47, Naval Station, FPO, Seattle, Wash. 98790.

774 Claude Clifton, Box 1851, Flagstaff, Ariz.

1233 M/Sgt. Archie S. Cantwell, 81st USASA AOU, APO 96545, c/o P.M., San Francisco, Calif.

A-853 Mrs. Clarence Kalkhoff, 127

Rainbow Dr., San Antonio, Tex. 78-209.

1154 Wesley B. Isaacson, 1007 Forest Wood Dr., Ferguson, Mo. 63135.

C-13 Midland Coin Club, 1808 McDonald St., Midland, Tex. 79704.

COMMENTARIUM —

(Continued from Page 26)

which city will have the most members in 1966. I'm sure I'll come up with a prize that your club would love to have, so get to work everyone. We are going to recognize 100% T.N.A. clubs and have a special seating for their representatives at the breakfast in Galveston in 1966, so lets all get to work!

One last word — Governors bring in some new members and work on your delinquent list.

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3	1931-S	Lincoln Cent Very Fine
4	1933	Lincoln Cent Gem UNC
5	1940	Lincoln Cent Gem Proof
6	1960	P Sm. Dt. Cent BU
7	1895	Liberty Nickel Proof
8	1913	D T2 Buffalo Nickel UNC
9	1914	D Buffalo Nickel XF
10	183[illegible]	N Stars Dime Very Good
11	18[illegible]	[illegible]C Dime Very Fine
12	1894	D Barber Dime Good
13	[illegible]	D Barber Dime Good
14	1921	Mercury Dime Very Good
15	1885	Seated Quarter Good
16	[illegible]	Quarter XF
17	[illegible]	Quarter UNC
18	[illegible]	Half Dollar Very Fine
19	[illegible]	[illegible] XF
20	[illegible]	[illegible] BU
21	[illegible]	[illegible] BU
22	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	[illegible]	[illegible] Half Dollar XF
25	[illegible]	[illegible] Dollar

Mail Bid Rules

1. [illegible] 1965.
2. No [illegible] bids by T.N.A. [illegible]
3. [illegible] extra

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Convention Coordinator ..... E. H. Brooks, 18 E. Concho, San Angelo
A.N.A. Representative ..... George Mathers, Box 806, Corpus Christi

Mailing Addresses

Texas Numismatic Association
Mrs. Beth Geiger, Sec.
1441 N. Mockingbird,
Abilene, Texas

TNA News
Mrs. Wally Gilmore, Editor
P. O. Box 74
Weslaco, Texas 78596

This official publication is mailed to all TNA members except Associate without cost other than their annual dues. Members are invited to use its pages to express their views and to ask for information. Opinions expressed by contributors are those of the authors and are not necessarily the views of the Texas Numismatic Association or the Editor.

Dues: Regular and Club Membership	$3.00	plus $2.00 admission fee
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Published by Banner Printing Co., Brownwood, Texas

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	1 Month	*3 Months		*6 Months		*1 Year	
		Monthly	Total	Monthly	Total	Monthly	Total
Eighth Page	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth Page	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half Page	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Full Page	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inside Cover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Outside Cover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Contract rates are available for three and twelve CONSECUTIVE MONTHS and require that the Contract Form be duly executed in advance.

Contract ads may be changed each month as stated on the Contract Form.

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1. Send original ad copy with full remittance, unless contract has been issued. Make check payable to TEXAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION and mail to Editor.

2. No ad accepted for material of questionable or political nature.

3. Editor reserves the right to edit copy and reject all or any part thereof that does not conform with ethical practices.

4. Publisher reserves the right to revise copy to fit the space requested.

5. Error adjustment restricted to one free insertion.

6. District Governors are authorized to obtain ads and to collect for same. They have correct contract forms.

7. TNA will not enter into controversy between seller and buyer unless referred to the Governing Board where both parties are assured a just hearing.

8. Contract advertising is offered. Contract forms are available from the Editor.

DEADLINE: Copy MUST be in the Editor's hand by the 15th of the month preceding the month of issue.

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SDNSA 13 10 Reales 1847 this date not listed in W. Raymond AU 27.50; Unc — 35.00

SDNSA 13 10 Reales 1848 again RARE in these grades AU 27.50; Unc. — 38.50

Y 72 1 Peso 1956, 200th Anniv. of Mint BU — 47.50

Cyprus

Y21 45 Piastres 1928 Fine 7.50; VF 9.50; XF — 13.00

Dominican Republic

Y29 1 Peso 1952 BU — 15.50

Ethiopia

Y-9 1 Talari 1894-1898 About Fine — 8.50

Great Britain

Fr. 943 Crown 1687 James 11 reverse somewhat weak as is to be expected with crowns of this age considering the mint equipment of that period. Unc. — 125.00

Guatemala

SDNSA 11 8 Reales 1836 XF — 32.50

Y46 Peso 1873 VF 13.00; XF edge nicks — 15.00

Y71 ½ Real 1894 over 1882 Peru Sol Extra Fine Plus — 8.75

Y71a ½ Real 1894 over 1883 Chile Peso nice coin AU — 19.00

Honduras

Y19 Peso 1902 nice AU — 32.50

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Luxemburg

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Peru

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Zanzibar

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MINOR COINS

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A complete set of 20th century coins A selected set of 30 different pcs — 5.85

Belgian Congo

Y22, Y23 SET 1 and 2 Francs average very Fine — 1.25

Colombia

2 Reales 1848, 1949 obv. Shield and Republica de Nueva Granada, rev. Weath and Bogota. Ley 0900 RARE in these grades, we have both 1848 & 1849 dates AU 3.00 Unc. — 4.00

Cyprus

Y7 18 Piastres 1901 VERY SCARCE, VG 4.00; AF — 5.00

German East Africa

Y10 20 Heller 1916 brass 1 year issue VG 1.00; F 1.25; Very Fine — 1.50

Y 15 1 Rupie 1910J SCARCE Fair 1.00; Good 2.50; VG 4.00; F 6.50, AXF — 10.00

Greece

Y35 5 Drachmai 1930 VF 25c; XF 30c; AU — .40

New Zealand

Y17 1/-1947 F 1.00; VF — 1.30

Y14 2/6 1940 Centennial AU 22.50; Unc. — 32.50

Nicaragua

Y8 10c 1887 F 35c; VF 55c; Extra Fine — .85

St. Helena

½ Penny 1821 good 1.50; VG 2.20; fine — 3.00

Sumatra

Fr5 1 Kapang 1786 Very good 1.00; fine 1.80; Very fine — 2.30

Fr5 1 Kapang 1787 VG 1.00; F 1.80; VF — 2.30

Fr5 1 Kapang 1798 VG 1.00; F 1.80; VF — 2.30

Fr10 1 Kapang 1804 G 40c; VG 70c; F 1.25; VF — 2.15

Fr6 2 Sous piece or one bit, counters tamped with "T" RARE and AVF — 35.00

Almanzar's **Coins of the World**

"RARE AND POPULAR COINS"

740 Milam Building **San Antonio, Texas 78205**

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